

**PLEASE CAREFULLY REVIEW THIS OBJECTION AND THE ATTACHMENTS
 HERETO TO DETERMINE WHETHER THIS OBJECTION
 AFFECTS YOUR CLAIM(S)**

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Attorneys for Motors Liquidation
 Company GUC Trust

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

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	:
In re	:
	:
MOTORS LIQUIDATION COMPANY, <i>et al.</i>,	:
f/k/a General Motors Corp., <i>et al.</i>	:
	:
Debtors.	:
	:
-----X	

Chapter 11 Case No.
09-50026 (REG)
(Jointly Administered)

NOTICE OF 239th OMNIBUS OBJECTION TO CLAIMS
**(Supplemental Executive Retirement Benefits Claims and Welfare Benefits Claims of
 Retired and Former Salaried and Executive Employees)**

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on August 19, 2011, the Motors Liquidation Company GUC Trust (the “**GUC Trust**”), formed by the above-captioned debtors (collectively, the “**Debtors**”) in connection with the Debtors’ Second Amended Joint Chapter 11 Plan, dated March 18, 2011, filed their 239th omnibus objection to disallow and expunge certain supplemental executive retirement benefit claims and welfare benefit claims of retired and former salaried and executive employees (the “**239th Omnibus Objection to Claims**”), and that

a hearing (the “**Hearing**”) to consider the 239th Omnibus Objection to Claims will be held before the Honorable Robert E. Gerber, United States Bankruptcy Judge, in Room 621 of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York, One Bowling Green, New York, New York 10004, on **September 26, 2011 at 9:45 a.m. (Eastern Time)**, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard.

PARTIES RECEIVING THIS NOTICE SHOULD REVIEW THE 239th OMNIBUS OBJECTION TO CLAIMS TO SEE IF THEIR NAME(S) AND/OR CLAIM(S) ARE LOCATED IN THE OMNIBUS OBJECTION AND/OR IN EXHIBIT “A” ANNEXED THERETO.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that any responses or objections to this 239th Omnibus Objection to Claims must be in writing, shall conform to the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure and the Local Rules of the Bankruptcy Court, and shall be filed with the Bankruptcy Court (a) electronically in accordance with General Order M-399 (which can be found at www.nysb.uscourts.gov) by registered users of the Bankruptcy Court’s filing system, and (b) by all other parties in interest, on a CD-ROM or 3.5 inch disk, in text-searchable portable document format (PDF) (with a hard copy delivered directly to Chambers), in accordance with the customary practices of the Bankruptcy Court and General Order M-399, to the extent applicable, and served in accordance with General Order M-399 and on (i) Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP, attorneys for the GUC Trust, 767 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10153 (Attn: Harvey R. Miller, Esq., Stephen Karotkin, Esq., and Joseph H. Smolinsky, Esq.); (ii) the Debtors, c/o Motors Liquidation Company, 401 South Old Woodward Avenue, Suite 370, Birmingham, Michigan 48009 (Attn: Thomas Morrow); (iii) General Motors LLC, 400 Renaissance Center, Detroit, Michigan 48265 (Attn: Lawrence S. Buonomo, Esq.); (iv) Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP, attorneys for the United States Department of the Treasury, One World Financial Center, New York, New York 10281 (Attn: John J. Rapisardi,

Esq.); (v) the United States Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Room 2312, Washington, D.C. 20220 (Attn: Joseph Samarias, Esq.); (vi) Vedder Price, P.C., attorneys for Export Development Canada, 1633 Broadway, 47th Floor, New York, New York 10019 (Attn: Michael J. Edelman, Esq. and Michael L. Schein, Esq.); (vii) Kramer Levin Naftalis & Frankel LLP, attorneys for the statutory committee of unsecured creditors, 1177 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10036 (Attn: Thomas Moers Mayer, Esq., Robert Schmidt, Esq., Lauren Macksoud, Esq., and Jennifer Sharret, Esq.); (viii) the Office of the United States Trustee for the Southern District of New York, 33 Whitehall Street, 21st Floor, New York, New York 10004 (Attn: Tracy Hope Davis, Esq.); (ix) the U.S. Attorney's Office, S.D.N.Y., 86 Chambers Street, Third Floor, New York, New York 10007 (Attn: David S. Jones, Esq. and Natalie Kuehler, Esq.); (x) Caplin & Drysdale, Chartered, attorneys for the official committee of unsecured creditors holding asbestos-related claims, 375 Park Avenue, 35th Floor, New York, New York 10152-3500 (Attn: Elihu Inselbuch, Esq. and Rita C. Tobin, Esq.) and One Thomas Circle, N.W., Suite 1100, Washington, DC 20005 (Attn: Trevor W. Swett III, Esq. and Kevin C. Maclay, Esq.); (xi) Stutzman, Bromberg, Esserman & Plifka, A Professional Corporation, attorneys for Dean M. Trafelet in his capacity as the legal representative for future asbestos personal injury claimants, 2323 Bryan Street, Suite 2200, Dallas, Texas 75201 (Attn: Sander L. Esserman, Esq. and Robert T. Brousseau, Esq.); (xii) Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP, attorneys for Wilmington Trust Company as GUC Trust Administrator and for Wilmington Trust Company as Avoidance Action Trust Administrator, 200 Park Avenue, 47th Floor, New York, New York 10166 (Attn: Keith Martorana, Esq.); (xiii) FTI Consulting, as the GUC Trust Monitor and as the Avoidance Action Trust Monitor, One Atlantic Center, 1201 West Peachtree Street, Suite 500, Atlanta, Georgia 30309 (Attn: Anna Phillips); (xiv) Crowell & Moring LLP,

attorneys for the Revitalizing Auto Communities Environmental Response Trust, 590 Madison Avenue, 19th Floor, New York, New York 10022-2524 (Attn: Michael V. Blumenthal, Esq.); and (xv) Kirk P. Watson, Esq., as the Asbestos Trust Administrator, 2301 Woodlawn Boulevard, Austin, Texas 78703, so as to be received no later than **September 19, 2011, at 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Time)** (the “**Response Deadline**”).

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that if no responses are timely filed and served with respect to the 239th Omnibus Objection to Claims or any claim set forth thereon, the GUC Trust may, on or after the Response Deadline, submit to the Bankruptcy Court an order substantially in the form of the proposed order annexed to the 239th Omnibus Objection to Claims, which order may be entered with no further notice or opportunity to be heard offered to any party.

Dated: New York, New York
August 19, 2011

/s/ Joseph H. Smolinsky
Harvey R. Miller
Stephen Karotkin
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Debtors.	:
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Chapter 11 Case No.
09-50026 (REG)
(Jointly Administered)

239th OMNIBUS OBJECTION TO CLAIMS
**(Supplemental Executive Retirement Benefits Claims and Welfare Benefits Claims of
Retired and Former Salaried and Executive Employees)**

**THIS OBJECTION SEEKS TO DISALLOW AND EXPUNGE CERTAIN FILED PROOFS OF CLAIM.
CLAIMANTS RECEIVING THIS OBJECTION SHOULD LOCATE THEIR NAMES AND CLAIMS ON
EXHIBIT "A" ANNEXED TO THIS OBJECTION.**

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TO THE HONORABLE ROBERT E. GERBER,
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE:

The Motors Liquidation Company GUC Trust (the “**GUC Trust**”), formed by the above-captioned debtors (collectively, the “**Debtors**”) in connection with the Debtors’ Second Amended Joint Chapter 11 Plan, dated March 18, 2011 (as may be amended, supplemented, or modified from time to time, the “**Plan**”), respectfully represents:

Relief Requested

1. The GUC Trust files this 239th omnibus objection (the “**239th Omnibus Objection to Claims**”) pursuant to section 502(b) of title 11, United States Code (the “**Bankruptcy Code**”), Rule 3007(d) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (the “**Bankruptcy Rules**”), and this Court’s order approving procedures for the filing of omnibus objections to proofs of claim filed in these chapter 11 cases (the “**Procedures Order**”) (ECF No. 4180), seeking entry of an order disallowing and expunging certain supplemental executive retirement benefit claims and welfare benefit claims of retired and former salaried and executive employees listed on **Exhibit “A”** annexed hereto¹ of former salaried and executive employees (the “**Former Employees**”).²

2. The proofs of claim identified on Exhibit “A” hereto filed by the Former Employees under the heading “*Claims to be Disallowed and Expunged*” (the “**Claims**”) relate to, among other things, (a) medical, dental, vision, life insurance, short term disability, long term disability, tuition assistance, and extended care coverage, or a combination thereof, offered under

¹ Creditors can obtain copies of the cover page of any proof of claim filed in these chapter 11 cases at www.motorsliquidation.com. A link to the claims register is located under the “Claims Information” tab. Creditors without access to the internet may request a copy of the cover page of any proof of claim by mail to The Garden City Group, Inc., Motors Liquidation Company Claims Agent, P.O. Box 9386, Dublin, Ohio 43017-4286 or by calling The Garden City Group, Inc. at 1-703-286-6401.

² The GUC Trust reserves all of its rights to object on any other basis to any Claims as to which the Court does not grant the relief requested herein.

the following plans sponsored by the Debtors prior to the Commencement Date (as defined below): the General Motors Salaried Health Care Program, the General Motors Life and Disability Benefits Program for Salaried Employees, and the Tuition Assistance Program for Salaried Employees in the United States (collectively, the “**Salaried Benefit Plans**”); (b) supplemental life insurance and personal liability insurance under the following plans sponsored by Debtors prior to the Commencement Date: the General Motors Supplemental Life Benefits Program for Executive Employees, and the Personal Umbrella Liability Insurance Program (together with the Salaried Benefit Plans, the “**Welfare Benefits Plans**,” the benefits provided under the Benefit Plans, the “**Welfare Benefits**,” and the Claims with respect to such Welfare Benefits, the “**Welfare Benefits Claims**”); and (c) benefits provided under the General Motors Corporation Executive Retirement Plan (the “**ERP**,” and together with the Welfare Benefits Plans, the “**Benefit Plans**,” the benefits provided under the ERP, the “**ERP Benefits**,” and the Claims with respect to such ERP Benefits, the “**ERP Claims**”). The Welfare Benefits Claims and the ERP Claims assert claims arising out of either (1) the failure to provide certain accrued Welfare Benefits or ERP Benefits required to be provided prior to the Closing Date (as defined below) pursuant to the terms of the applicable Benefit Plan as in effect at the time of the alleged failure (the “**Accrued Benefits Claims**”), or (2) the reduction or elimination of Welfare Benefits or ERP Benefits prior to the Closing Date (the “**Benefits Modification Claims**”),³ or a combination thereof.

3. Representatives of the GUC Trust have examined the Claims and have determined that, to the extent they are not being satisfied by General Motors LLC (“**New GM**”)

³ In many cases, the amounts stated with respect to the Unvested Benefits Claims are based on a permanent reduction or elimination of certain Welfare Benefits or ERP Benefits following the time that the applicable Benefits Plan had been assumed by New GM.

pursuant to the terms of that certain Amended and Restated Master Sale and Purchase Agreement (the “**Master Purchase Agreement**”), dated as of June 26, 2009, by and among General Motors Corporation, Saturn LLC, Saturn Distribution Corporation, Chevrolet-Saturn of Harlem, Inc., and New GM, they relate to alleged rights to benefits which were unvested, and as described herein, are not the responsibility of the Debtors or the GUC Trust.

4. As described below, the Accrued Benefits Claims were assumed by New GM. Any Welfare Benefits or ERP Benefits that were not assumed by New GM relate to benefits which were unvested and are properly modified or terminated without liability prior to the commencement of the Debtors’ chapter 11 cases. Therefore they are not liabilities of MLC, the other Debtors, or the GUC Trust, and should be disallowed and expunged from the claims register.

Jurisdiction

5. This Court has jurisdiction to consider this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334. This is a core proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b).

Background

6. On June 1, 2009 (the “**Commencement Date**”), Motors Liquidation Company (f/k/a General Motors Corporation), MLCS, LLC (f/k/a Saturn, LLC), MLCS Distribution Corporation (f/k/a Saturn Distribution Corporation), and MLC of Harlem, Inc. (f/k/a Chevrolet-Saturn of Harlem, Inc.) (collectively, the “**Initial Debtors**”) commenced with this Court voluntary cases under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code, and on October 9, 2009, Remediation and Liability Management Company, Inc. and Environmental Corporate Remediation Company, (the “**REALM/ENCORE Debtors**”) commenced with this Court voluntary cases under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code, which cases are jointly administered under Case Number 09-50026 (REG). On September 15, 2009, the Initial Debtors filed their

schedules of assets and liabilities and statements of financial affairs, which were amended on October 4, 2009. On October 15, 2009, the REALM/ENCORE Debtors filed their schedules of assets and liabilities and statements of financial affairs.

7. On September 16, 2009, this Court entered an order (ECF No. 4079) establishing November 30, 2009 as the deadline for each person or entity to file a proof of claim in the Initial Debtors' cases, including governmental units. On December 2, 2009, this Court entered an order (ECF No. 4586) establishing February 1, 2010 as the deadline for each person or entity to file a proof of claim in the REALM/ENCORE Debtors' cases (except governmental units, as defined in section 101(27) of the Bankruptcy Code, for which the Court established April 16, 2010 as the deadline to file proofs of claim).

8. On October 6, 2009, this Court entered the Procedures Order, which, *inter alia*, authorizes "the Debtors, and other parties in interest" to file omnibus objections to 100 claims at a time, under various grounds, including those set forth in Bankruptcy Rule 3007(d) and certain additional grounds set forth in the Procedures Order. The Procedures Order specifically authorizes parties in interest to file omnibus objections to claims that are "objectionable under section 502(e)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code." (Procedures Order at 2.)

9. On March 29, 2011, this Court entered an order confirming the Plan (ECF No. 9941). Section 6.2 of the Plan provides for the creation of the GUC Trust to administer certain responsibilities after the Effective Date (as defined in the Plan), including resolving outstanding Disputed General Unsecured Claims (as defined in the Plan). All conditions to the occurrence of the Effective Date were met or waived on March 31, 2011, thereby making the Plan effective as of that date.

**New GM Assumed the Responsibility
For Welfare Benefits and ERP Benefits That Were Not Terminated**

10. On July 10, 2009 (the “**Closing Date**”), New GM completed its purchase of certain assets in accordance with the Master Purchase Agreement. Pursuant to Section 6.17(e) of the Master Purchase Agreement (*Assumption of Certain Parent Employee Benefit Plans and Policies*), New GM assumed the Benefit Plans specified in a disclosure schedule, and the Benefit Plans are set forth on that schedule. Section 6.17(e) of the Master Purchase Agreement provides:

As of the Closing Date, *Purchaser or one of its Affiliates shall assume (i) the Parent Employee Benefit Plans and Policies set forth on Section 6.17(e) of the Sellers’ Disclosure Schedule as modified thereon, and all assets, trusts, insurance policies and other Contracts relating thereto, except for any that do not comply in all respects with TARP or as otherwise provided in Section 6.17(h) and (ii) all employee benefit plans, programs, policies, agreements or arrangements (whether written or oral) in which Employees who are covered by the UAW Collective Bargaining Agreement participate and all assets, trusts, insurance and other Contracts relating thereto (the “Assumed Plans”), for the benefit of the Transferred Employees and Sellers and Purchaser shall cooperate with each other to take all actions and execute and deliver all documents and furnish all notices necessary to establish Purchaser or one of its Affiliates as the sponsor of such Assumed Plans including all assets, trusts, insurance policies and other Contracts relating thereto. Other than with respect to any Employee who was or is covered by the UAW Collective Bargaining Agreement, Purchaser shall have no Liability with respect to any modifications or changes to Benefit Plans contemplated by Section 6.17(e) of the Sellers’ Disclosure Schedule, or changes made by Parent prior to the Closing Date, and Purchaser shall not assume any Liability with respect to any such decisions or actions related thereto, and Purchaser shall only assume the Liabilities for benefits provided pursuant to the written terms and conditions of the Assumed Plan as of the Closing Date.* Notwithstanding the foregoing, the assumption of the Assumed Plans is subject to Purchaser taking all necessary action, including reduction of benefits, to ensure that the Assumed Plans comply in all respects with TARP. Notwithstanding the foregoing, but subject to the terms of any Collective Bargaining Agreement to which Purchaser or one of its Affiliates is a party, Purchaser and its Affiliates may, in its sole discretion, amend, suspend or terminate any such Assumed Plan at any time in accordance with its terms.

(Emphasis added). As a result, New GM assumed the obligation to provide the Welfare Benefits and the ERP Benefits to the extent required to be provided under the terms of the applicable Benefits Plans in effect on the Closing Date, including both responsibility for all claims incurred prior to the Closing Date and properly payable pursuant to the terms of the applicable Benefit Plan in effect when such claims were incurred. Therefore, the Debtors and the GUC Trust do not have any liability with respect to Welfare Benefits and ERP Benefits that have been assumed by New GM.

**The Debtors and the GUC Trust Have
No Liability for the Benefits Modification Claims**

11. New GM did not assume any liability for Welfare Benefits to the extent that they were validly reduced or eliminated prior to the Closing Date, and contracted only to assume liability for Welfare Benefits at the level to which they had been modified prior to the Closing Date. MLC's right to amend or terminate each Benefit Plan was specifically reserved in the applicable plan document such that benefits under each Benefit Plan were not vested and could be reduced or eliminated without continuing liability. Accordingly, although certain of the Benefits Modification Claims were not assumed by New GM, they are nevertheless not valid claims and must be disallowed.

12. The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("**ERISA**"), comprehensively regulates employer-provided welfare benefit plans. Most importantly, ERISA does not require any vesting of welfare benefits, and therefore such benefits may be forfeited in accordance with the terms of the welfare benefit plan. Welfare benefit plans of the type at issue in the Welfare Benefits Claims are specifically excluded from the vesting requirements of ERISA. 29 U.S.C. § 1051(1); *see Moore v. Metro. Life Ins. Co.*, 856 F.2d 488,

491 (2d Cir. 1988); *Sprague v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 133 F.3d 388, 400 (6th Cir. 1998).⁴ As to the consideration of vested benefits, the Sixth Circuit, in *Sprague*, stated:

To vest benefits is to render them forever unalterable. Because vesting of welfare plan benefits is not required by law, an employer's commitment to vest such benefits is not to be inferred lightly; the intent to vest "must be found in the plan documents and must be stated in clear and express language.

133 F.3d at 400 (citing *Wise v. El Paso Natural Gas Co.*, 986 F.2d 929, 937 (5th Cir. 1993).

13. In dealing with claims similar to the Welfare Benefits Claims, the Sixth Circuit has noted that welfare plans such as the Benefit Plans are specifically exempted from vesting requirements to which pension plans are subject under ERISA, and accordingly, employers such as MLC, "*are generally free under ERISA, for any reason at any time, to adopt, modify or terminate welfare plans.*" *Curtiss-Wright Corp. v. Schoonejongen*, 514 U.S. 73, 78 (1995) (citing *Adams v. Avondale Indus., Inc.*, 905 F.2d 943, 947 (6th Cir. 1990)). The Sixth Circuit recognized that once benefits are vested, they are rendered forever unalterable:

Because vesting of welfare plan benefits is not required by law, an employer's commitment to vest such benefits is not to be inferred lightly; the intent to vest "must be found in the plan documents and must be stated in clear and express language.

⁴ As the Second Circuit noted in *Moore*, Congress explicitly rejected the concept of automatic vesting for medical benefits for good policy reasons:

With regard to an employer's right to change medical plans, Congress evidenced its recognition of the need for flexibility in rejecting the automatic vesting of welfare plans. Automatic vesting was rejected because the costs of such plans are subject to fluctuating and unpredictable variables. Actuarial decisions concerning fixed annuities are based on fairly stable data, and vesting is appropriate. In contrast, medical insurance must take account of inflation, changes in medical practice and technology, and increases in the costs of treatment independent of inflation. These unstable variables prevent accurate predictions of future needs and costs. While these plaintiffs would be helped by a decision in their favor, such a ruling would not only fly in the face of ERISA's plain language but would also decrease protection for future employees and retirees. 856 F.2d at 492.

Sprague, 133 F.3d at 400. Thus, the Former Employees bear the burden of showing that MLC intended to vest benefits provided by the Benefits Plans. The Debtors and the GUC Trust do not believe that any support exists to support the contention that the Former Employees enjoyed vested rights to benefits.

14. ERISA does not require that welfare benefits be vested, and no contractual right to vesting has been created under the terms of any Benefit Plan or any operative documents related thereto. The Debtors properly reserved their right to amend or terminate Welfare Benefits under the terms of the Benefit Plan documents and related plan documents (including summary plan descriptions), and did so pursuant to these reservations of rights. In addition, the Debtors reserved their right to amend or terminate the Welfare Benefits under various communications to employees, such as in retirement and termination offer agreements. Further, the Welfare Benefits Claims provide no support showing contractual rights contradicting the Debtors' common practice of advising welfare plan participants of the Debtors' right to amend or terminate the Welfare Benefits at any time.

15. By way of example, the first section of the plan document summary of the Health Care Program, dated January 1, 2001, states:

The Corporation reserves the right to amend, modify, suspend or terminate the Program in whole or in part, at any time, by action of its Board of Directors or other committee expressly authorized by the Board to take such action. No enrollee described in this Program may be deemed to have any vested right to continued coverage under any or all of the provisions of the Program.

The Summary Plan Description of the Health Care Program, as set forth in the benefits handbook for salaried retirees states:

General Motors Corporation reserves the right to amend, change, or terminate the Plans and Programs described in this booklet. The Plans and Programs can be amended only in writing by an

appropriate committee or individual as expressly authorized by the Board of Directors. No other oral or written statements can change the terms of a benefit Plan or Program.

The plan document for the General Motors Supplemental Life Benefits Program for Executive Employees, effective January 1, 2006, states at section 3.4(a):

The Company, as the Program Administrator, shall be responsible for the administration of the Program. The Company reserves the right to amend, modify, suspend or terminate the Program in whole or in part, at any time by action of its Board of Directors or other individual or committee expressly authorized by the Board to take such action. The benefits available to Employees are determined solely by the terms of the Program. Absent an express delegation of authority from the Board of Directors, no one has the authority to commit the Company to any benefit or benefit provisions not provided for under the terms of the Program.

The summary plan description of the Personal Liability Insurance Program, dated February 2008, reads:

The insurance described briefly herein is subject to the detailed terms and conditions of General Motors Personal Umbrella Liability Insurance (PULI) Program as now constituted or hereafter modified or supplemented and the contracts issued pursuant thereto, which shall govern with respect to all matters referred to in this brochure. General Motors reserves the right to modify, revoke, suspend, terminate, or change the Program, in whole or in part, at any time, except as may be limited by the provisions of the contract, or its supplements, and by the provisions of any applicable federal or state laws.

16. On the basis of such language, the Sixth Circuit in *Sprague* reviewed the plan documents and summary plan descriptions of certain of the Salaried Benefit Plans and found that the Salaried Benefit Plans explicitly permit GM to unilaterally amend or terminate the Welfare Benefits provided under such plans. 133 F.3d at 400.⁵

⁵ The Sixth Circuit found: “Most of the summary plan descriptions unambiguously reserved GM’s right to amend or terminate the plan. For example: ‘General Motors Corporation reserves the right to amend, change or terminate the Plans and Programs described in this booklet.’ Your GM Benefits (1984) [and] ‘The Corporation reserves the right to amend, modify, suspend or terminate the Program in whole or in part, at any time, by action of its Board of Directors.’ Your Benefits in Retirement (1985).” 133 F.3d at 400.

17. In fact, several of the Welfare Benefits Claims include supporting agreements that clearly reserve the Debtors' rights to amend or terminate the Benefit Plans offered under such retirement offer agreements. Indeed, under the terms of retirement offer letters to employees, the language is as follows:

This summary presents general information only. Any reference to the payment of benefits is conditioned upon your eligibility to receive them. Each of these programs has its own terms and conditions which in all respects control the benefits provided. General Motors Corporation reserves the right to amend, change or terminate programs described herein.

18. As described above, the Debtors have expressly reserved the contractual right to terminate or otherwise modify the Benefit Plans. Section 1114 of the Bankruptcy Code requires a debtor to continue to pay “retiree benefits” under certain circumstances after a bankruptcy filing. Courts outside this Circuit have determined that section 1114 of the Bankruptcy Code does not apply to benefit plans under which the plan sponsor reserves a right to amend or terminate such plans or benefits thereunder. *See In re Doskicil Cos.*, 130 B.R. 870 (Bankr. D. Kan. 1991). While case law exists holding to the contrary outside of the Second Circuit,⁶ recently, in the chapter 11 case of *In re Delphi Corp.*, Ch. 11 Case No. 05-44481 (RDD) 2009 Bankr. LEXIS 576 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Mar. 10, 2009), Bankruptcy Judge Drain reviewed and agreed with the rationale of *Doskicil*. Judge Drain found that “if, in fact, the debtors have the unilateral right to modify a health or welfare plan, that modifiable plan is the plan that is to be maintained . . . with the debtors’ pre-bankruptcy rights not being abrogated by the

⁶ *See IUE-CWA v. Visteon Corp. (In re Visteon Corp.)*, 612 F. 3d 210 (3d Cir. 2010), where section 1114 was found to apply even when the sponsor has reserved the right to amend or terminate the plan.

requirements of Section 1114.” *Id.* at *19.⁷ Consequently, *Doskicil* is persuasive and should be followed, and section 1114 of the Bankruptcy Code should not be construed to provide the Former Employees with more rights than they would have in a non-bankruptcy context.

19. Because (i) New GM assumed the Benefit Plans as modified, (ii) ERISA recognizes that employers are free to amend or terminate welfare benefits, (iii) no contrary contractual rights to vested welfare benefits has been established by the Former Employees;⁸ and (iv) section 1114 does not apply to the Welfare Benefits Claims in this context, the Debtors and the GUC Trust have no liability for the Welfare Benefits Claims. The Welfare Benefits Claims should therefore be disallowed and expunged in their entirety from the claims register.

**The Debtors and the GUC Trust
Have No Liability for the ERP Claims**

20. As noted above, New GM did not assume any liability any reduction or elimination of supplement executive pension benefits by the Debtors prior to the Closing Date. However, the ERP is an unfunded plan providing supplemental pension benefits in excess of the amounts permitted under a tax-qualified pension plan,⁹ and accordingly, the ERP is exempt from vesting, fiduciary, and many other substantive requirements of ERISA (29 U.S.C. §§ 1003, 1051, 1081, 1101). Participants in the ERP are not entitled to statutory vesting of their accrued benefits

⁷ Although Judge Drain agreed with the rationale of *Doskicil* and its related progeny, for reasons not pertinent to the cases at bar, he approved the appointment of a retirees committee for the limited purpose of determining whether there were any retirees holding vested benefits and restricted the costs of the retirees committee to \$200,000.

⁸ Indeed, the GUC Trust notes the rationale for the amount of the Welfare Benefits Claims is either not supported in the applicable proof of claim, or based on an estimate of the lifetime loss due to the reduction or elimination of benefits or the value of the benefit that is alleged not to have been paid.

⁹ Article I, Section I of the ERP documents provides: “It is intended that this Plan, in relevant part, qualify as an ‘excess benefit plan’ under Section 3(36) of ERISA and, in relevant part, as a plan ‘providing deferred compensation for a select group of management or highly compensated employees’ under Section 201(2) of ERISA, commonly called a ‘top hat’ plan.”

under the ERP, and such unvested benefits may be subject to forfeiture in accordance with the contractual terms of the ERP.

21. Prior to the Commencement Date, MLC modified certain of the ERP Benefits. Under the terms of the ERP documents, MLC properly reserved the right to amend or terminate the ERP and the benefits thereunder, in its sole discretion. Article I, Section II of the ERP documents specifically provides that “*benefits under this Plan are not guaranteed.*” The ERP documents further provides in Article I, Section I:

It is intended that this Plan, in relevant part, qualify as an “excess benefit plan” under Section 3(36) of ERISA and, in relevant part, as a plan “providing deferred compensation for a select group of management or highly compensated employees” under Section 201(2) of ERISA, commonly called a “top hat” plan.”

Plan document, Article I, Section I.

22. Article IV, Section I of the ERP documents provides that “*the Corporation reserves the right, by and through the Executive Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors or its delegate, to amend, modify, suspend, or terminate this Plan in whole or in part, at any time.*”

23. Claimants have not provided any documentation or extrinsic evidence of any agreements superseding the terms of the ERP documents with respect to MLC’s reservation of rights to reduce or eliminate benefits or otherwise amend or terminate the ERP.

24. Because (1) New GM assumed the Benefit Plans, (2) the Debtors had a right to amend or terminate the ERP Benefits, and (3) the ERP Benefits relate to an expectation for benefits that were not vested and for which MLC and the Debtors accordingly had no ongoing obligation once terminated, MLC, the other Debtors, and the GUC Trust, have no liability with respect to ERP Claims. The ERP Claims should therefore be disallowed and expunged in their entirety from the claims register.

The Relief Requested Should Be Approved by the Court

25. A filed proof of claim is “deemed allowed, unless a party in interest . . . objects.” 11 U.S.C. § 502(a). If an objection refuting at least one of the claim’s essential allegations is asserted, the claimant has the burden to demonstrate the validity of the claim. *See In re Oneida, Ltd.*, 400 B.R. 384, 389 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2009), *aff’d*, No. 09 Civ. 2229, 2010 WL 234827 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 22, 2010); *In re Adelphia Commc’ns Corp.*, No. 02-41729, 2007 Bankr. LEXIS 660, at *15 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Feb. 20, 2007); *In re Rockefeller Ctr. Props.*, 272 B.R. 524, 539 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2000).

26. Section 502(b)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code provides, in relevant part, that a claim may not be allowed to the extent that “such claim is unenforceable against the debtor and property of the debtor, under any agreement or applicable law.” 11 U.S.C. § 502(b)(1). As described herein, the Debtors and the GUC Trust have compared their books and records with the proofs of claim identified on Exhibit “A” and have determined that the Claims are not the responsibility of MLC, the other Debtors, or the GUC Trust, having been assumed by New GM as described above, or otherwise lawfully terminated without further liability to the Debtors or the GUC Trust. To avoid the possibility of recoveries by a claimant where no recovery is due, the Debtors and the GUC Trust request that the Court disallow and expunge in their entirety the Claims.

Notice

27. Notice of this 239th Omnibus Objection to Claims has been provided to each claimant listed on Exhibit “A” and parties in interest in accordance with the Sixth Amended Order Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 105(a) and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1015(c) and 9007 Establishing Notice and Case Management Procedures, dated May 5, 2011 (ECF No. 10183). The GUC Trust submits that such notice is sufficient and no other or further notice need be provided.

28. No previous request for the relief sought herein has been made by the GUC Trust to this or any other Court.

Conclusion

WHEREFORE the GUC Trust respectfully requests entry of an order granting the relief requested herein and such other and further relief as is just.

Dated: New York, New York
August 19, 2011

/s/ Joseph H. Smolinsky
Harvey R. Miller
Stephen Karotkin
Joseph H. Smolinsky

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New York, New York 10153
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Attorneys for Motors Liquidation
Company GUC Trust

CLAIMS TO BE DISALLOWED AND EXPUNGED

Name and Address of Claimant	Claim #	Debtor	Claim Amount and Priority (1)	Grounds For Objection	Objection Page Reference
KENNETH WILAMOWSKI (LINDA BELLAIRE) 1210 LAKE SHORE BLVD LAKE ORION, MI 48362-3907	62196	Motors Liquidation Company	\$0.00 (S) \$0.00 (A) \$10,950.00 (P) \$603,744.00 (U) \$614,694.00 (T)	No Liability; Claims seek recovery of amounts for which the Debtors are not liable	Pgs. 1-5
NORMAN L PILCHER 108 CANAL DRIVE PRUDENVILLE, MI 48651	49496	Motors Liquidation Company	\$0.00 (S) \$0.00 (A) \$10,950.00 (P) \$712,102.00 (U) \$723,052.00 (T)	No Liability; Claims seek recovery of amounts for which the Debtors are not liable	Pgs. 1-5
STILES, JOHN L 15045 E SUNDOWN DR FOUNTAIN HILLS, AZ 85268-2160	17580	Motors Liquidation Company	\$0.00 (S) \$0.00 (A) \$10,950.00 (P) \$714,195.12 (U) \$725,145.12 (T)	No Liability; Claims seek recovery of amounts for which the Debtors are not liable	Pgs. 1-5

CLAIMS TO BE DISALLOWED AND EXPUNGED

3

\$0.00 (S)

\$0.00 (A)

\$32,850.00 (P)

\$2,030,041.12 (U)

\$2,062,891.12 (T)

(1) In the "Claim Amount and Priority" column, (S) = secured claim, (A) = administrative expense claim, (P) = priority claim, (U) = unsecured claim and (T) = total claim. The amounts listed are taken directly from the proofs of claim, and thus replicate any mathematical errors on the proofs of claim. Where the claim amount is zero, unliquidated, unidentified, or otherwise cannot be determined, the amount listed is "0.00".

(2) Claims on the exhibit are sorted in alphabetical order based on the creditor name as listed on proof of claim form.

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

-----X	:	
	:	
In re	:	Chapter 11 Case No.
	:	
MOTORS LIQUIDATION COMPANY, et al.,	:	09-50026 (REG)
f/k/a General Motors Corp., et al.	:	
	:	
Debtors.	:	(Jointly Administered)
	:	
-----X		

ORDER GRANTING 239th OMNIBUS OBJECTION TO CLAIMS
(Supplemental Executive Retirement Benefits Claims and Welfare Benefits Claims of Retired and Former Salaried and Executive Employees)

Upon the 239th omnibus objection to expunge certain executive retirement benefit claims of former executive employees, dated August 19, 2011 (the “**239th Omnibus Objection to Claims**”),¹ of the Motors Liquidation Company GUC Trust (the “**GUC Trust**”), formed by the above-captioned debtors (collectively, the “**Debtors**”) in connection with the Debtors’ Second Amended Joint Chapter 11 Plan, dated March 18, 2011 (as may be amended, supplemented, or modified from time to time, the “**Plan**”), pursuant to section 502(b) of title 11, United States Code (the “**Bankruptcy Code**”), Rule 3007(d) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (the “**Bankruptcy Rules**”), and this Court’s order approving procedures for the filing of omnibus objections to proofs of claim filed in these chapter 11 cases (the “**Procedures Order**”) (ECF No. 4180), seeking entry of an order disallowing and expunging the Claims on the ground that each Claim is for an obligation for which the Debtors and the GUC Trust have no liability, all as more fully described in the 239th Omnibus Objection to Claims; and due and proper notice of the 239th Omnibus Objection to Claims having been provided, and it appearing

¹ Capitalized terms used herein and not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed to such terms in the 239th Omnibus Objection to Claims.

that no other or further notice need be provided; and the Court having found and determined that the relief sought in the 239th Omnibus Objection to Claims is in the best interests of the Debtors, their estates, the GUC Trust, creditors, and all parties in interest and that the legal and factual bases set forth in the 239th Omnibus Objection to Claims establish just cause for the relief granted herein; and after due deliberation and sufficient cause appearing therefor, it is

ORDERED that the relief requested in the 239th Omnibus Objection to Claims is granted to the extent provided herein; and it is further

ORDERED that, pursuant to section 502(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, the claims listed on **Exhibit "A"** (the "**Order Exhibit**") annexed hereto under the heading "*Claims to be Disallowed and Expunged*" are disallowed and expunged from the claims registry; and it is further

ORDERED that this Order has no res judicata, estoppel, or other effect on the validity, allowance, or disallowance of, and all rights to object on any basis are expressly reserved with respect to any claim listed on Exhibit "A" annexed to the 239th Omnibus Objection to claims under the heading "*Claims to be Disallowed and Expunged*" that is not listed on the Order Exhibit; and it is further

ORDERED that this Court shall retain jurisdiction to hear and determine all matters arising from or related to this Order.

Dated: New York, New York
_____, 2011

United States Bankruptcy Judge